### SPEECH TO PLANTERS

Gov. McKinley Storms a Southern Democratic Stronghold,

And Fires Solid Republican Truths at an Audience of Thirteen Thousand People at New Orleans.

The Ex-Speaker Talks to a Crowd and Is Liberally Applauded.

An Interesting Address on the Effects of the New Tariff Law-When Cheapness Is Bitterness to the Soul.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20 .- Governor Mc-Kinley addressed an audience of not less than thirteen thousand here to-night in the big auditorium which was constructed for exhibitions of pugilism. There was a comparatively small proportion of negroes, the audience being composed in the main of business men of New Orleans and planters from neighboring parishes, and it was conspicuously an intelligent and appreciative gathering, which was entirely liberal with its applause and discriminating in its bestowal. The platform was profusely decorated with sugar cane. Hon. T. J. Benham, chairman of the Republican State committee, presided and introduced Governor Mc-Kinley, who spoke at much length. The

substance of his address was: "I am impressed with the profound interest of the people in the welfare of the government in which their voice is supreme. I realize now, perhaps, more fully than ever before, the strength and grandeur of that government. I come here at the invitation of the Republican committee of Louisiana to address you upon a public question of great national importance which concerns alike not only the prosperity of your section, State or locality, but all sections and

parts of our common country.
"From 1789 to 1892, a period of 103 years, there has been forty-seven years when a Democratic revenue tariff policy had pre-valled, and lifty-six under the protective policy, and a noteworthy fact is that the most progressive and prosperous periods of our history were during the years when the protective party was in control and protective tariffs were maintained; and the most disastrous years were during the free-trade or revenue tariff eras of our his-

A long history of tariff legislation show-ing that in former years the protective policy was supported by prominent Southern statesmen was given by Governor Mc-Kinley. Continuing, he said: "The foreign market for agricultural products is one of the delusions of free trade. If it ever had any real substance as against a good home market that has long since disappeared. We have free trade among ourselves, throughout our forty-four States and Territories. That is because we are one family, one country. We are one Nation, have one standard of citizenship, one flag, one Con-stitution, one destiny. That is why we have free trade among ourselves. Our relations with foreign states are necessarily different from our relations with one another. They are our commercial rivals. We deny to those foreign states trade with us upon the same terms we enjoy ourselves.
"Here in the South your people have been offering freedom from taxation for ten, fifteen or twenty years to those who would bring their capital here and invest it in productive enterprises. With all this work going on leaders of the Democratic party are proposing to tear down our protective tariff and inundate this country with for-

tax themselves to establish. The people are now coming to see this and their votes this year will go where their material interests THE WORLD'S JURY. "Call the roll of the nations. Which are for protection? Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Canada, South America, Portugal, Denmark, most of Australia, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, Russia, Sweeden and Norway and the United States of America. Which are against protection? England, New South Wales and New Zealand. 'Tariff for revenue only,' or the tariff reform is almost exclusively an English decoration. How stand the people of the world on this question? At least 430,060,000 are in favor of protection; 43,000,-

000 of Britons are against it, to whom must

eign competing products to displace those

which those very manufacturers propose to make and which the people were willing to

be added those Americans whose numbers are not known, who, while living under our flag, seem to follow another. "This is how the world's jury stands. The tariff law of 1894 is not like any of the early tariff measures, but is one in which the changed conditions of the country and its marvelous growth and development are utterly ignored and forgotten. Its authors do not recognize or appreciate the manly independence and dignity of American laborers, and cannot understand that the business policy of the country, under which we have had such splendid prosperity, is not to be determined on the lines of sectional prejudices, which appeals to the hates of the past and not to the heroes of the future. The law is a narrow and provincial measure, unworthy of the great party in whose name it was enacted and wholly unsuited to the needs of the country. Nor are any the masses of the Democratic party in the United States at all satisfied with what has been done. Congress has disappointed the people, trifled with the sacred trust confided to it, excited

distrust among the constituents of its members and impaired their enterprises and "The country has not failed to observe that a great change in public sentiment is that a great change in public sentiment is apparent throughout the South. Nothing has occurred of late years which has been to me more gratifying than the action of the planters of Louisiana, who, if I am correctly informed, have turned away from the Democratic party, which they have been all their lives associated with, and announced their unconditional indorsement and support of the great doctrine of American protection to American industries and thereby allied themselves permanently to the naallied themselves permanently to the national Republican party. What this may mean in the future politics of your State you know better, far better, than I, but it does seem to me that your action must have a wide and beneficent influence.

"It is indeed gratifying that so large a body of the best business men of Louisiana, who for years have been trying to make themselves believe that the Democratic party is the friend of your great industries, should be compelled to abandon that position and declare that the material in this country is alone safe in the hands of the Republican party. I cannot but commend your patriotic movement. You need no as-surances of the devotion of the Republican party to all the material interests of the South. No one can charge that in all its industrial legislation for a third of a century past it ever overlooked a single Southern interest. Without aid from the South and with aimost its entire representation in both branches of Congress standing in opposition to the Republican party, still in the stormlest years of sectional prejudice, moved by no other consideration than the good of the whole country, the Republican party has sacredly guarded the smallest as well as the greatest interests of the South. Nothing affords the Republicans of the North more pleasure than to welcome to fellowship this great body of representative American citizens who propose hence-forth to stand up for American interests, not in one but in all the sections of our be-

loved country." "Only about one-tenth of the total amount of sugar we consumed, prior to the passage of the tariff law of 1890, was grown in the United States. The Republican party believed that it was better policy to put sugar on the free list and pay a bounty to every sugar producer in our own country. In this way we paid out a bounty of about \$11,000,000 annually and saved \$44,000,000 each year to the peo-ple of the country. The Democratic party in Congress last August repealed this bounty, made the duty 40 per cent. ad va-lorem, and then the House passed a supplementary bill making sugar free-that you are to have neither bounty nor tariff. "My fellow-countrymen, the question of tariff is a business question. In the truthful words of a true American who spoke as a seer and prophet forty years ago, we may still declare that industry has its campaigns and its battlefields, and is not yet beyond the need of intrenchments or fortifications. God grant us the wisdom and virtue to press forward on the shining path thus opened plainly before us, to the end that our labor may be fully employed and fairly recompensed, and that age after age may witness the rapid, yet substantial, progress and growth of our people in all

the arts of peace, all the elements of na-tional well-being." Governor McKinley was given a supper at the Hotel Royal, and at midnight left

on a special train for Huntington and

Charleston, W. Va., where he speaks on

REED AT CHICAGO.

The Ex-Speaker Makes a Good Speech to 7,000 People.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- Thomas B. Reed addressed an army of enthusiastic Republicans in the armory of the First Infantry, I. N. G. The armory is capable of holding fully seven thousand people, and it was jammed to the doors an hour before Mr. Reed began his address. The Hamilton THOMAS B. REED AT CHICAGO | Club, of Chicago, under whose auspices the meeting was held, had arranged for an overflow meeting on Wabash avenue, about three squares from the armory, and this hall was also filled. When Mr. Reed left the armory for the Wabash-avenue meeting he was escorted by several of the Republican clubs, with bands and torches. Ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby was the principal speaker after Mr. Reed at the armory meeting. When Chairman Aixon introduced Mr. Reed, in a brief speech, the applause was tremendous. Mr. Reed begged his hearers to give him

a chance, and said he must ask their forbearance if they desired to hear him in the vast hall. He said he did not think he would be able to give the people of the West much in the way of knowledge of the state of public affairs, etc. "Your present knowledge," said he, "has not been gained by word of mouth. It has come to you by that want and suffering which comes in civilized communities when we are unable to enjoy the blessings to which we have been accustomed. Let me give you the consolation that if that knowledge came to you hard it will stay with you long. It seems that for the last thirty years the Republican orators have been giving you arguments founded upon wisdom and fraught with the good sense of this world. Nevertheless, those arguments, sound and solid as they were, must seem very trivial compared with those to which you have been listening for the past two years. Man's arguments are persuasive; God's arguments are convincing. (Laughter and applause.) And yet we have to undergo all this on ac-count of a principle, not only of our nature, but of all the animal creation. All beings, whether human or otherwise, have to have education. They receive it in proportion to their capacity.

"For the last thirty years, as I have already said, the Republican orators have been telling you that free trade, or even the approach of it in this country, would bring to you disaster. For seventy years before our coming, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson always preached the same fate. One would naturally suppose that after such a feast of reason an intelligent race like our own would be so sensible as not to put even its nose, let alone its whole body, into danger. Nevertheless, so it is, that after 6,000 years of Christian civilization this people, the inhabitants of the most enlightened nation on the face of the earth, are sitting to-day in sackcloth and ashes—coal ashes at that (laughter and applause), and, strange to say, some of us are so mistaken, so misled that we are striving to prevent even a halt in our descent to the pit. But they cannot prevent it. And the halt will be called, not by Republicans alone, but by Democrats also. It was an old statement, so old that I am almost ashamed to quote it, that whom the gods wished to destroy, they first made mad. Have you ever seen at any time such madness as has been exhibited by the leaders of the Democratic party (cries of 'Never! Never!') at the time when this country had been suffering from two years' stagnation? Think of these men, instead of standing aghast at the ruin they had wrought, standing up in their places and declaring that what they had done was but the vantage ground for further attacks! Think of the chairman of the ways and means committee crossing the ocean to tell the British, first of all, that the battle had just begun! Just imagine for a moment the feelings of an honest Democrat. But, I do not desire to discuss these questions from a partisan view. There is no doubt that in next November the election will turn upon business ques-

ELEMENTS OF UNCERTAINTY. "There are to-day two great elements of uncertainty. The first is that we don't know what the Senate bill is about yet, and won't until we have a trial of it. Both the President and the chairman of the ways and means committee having said it is but vantage ground for further attack, what is there to see but uncertainty? I am only speaking of the temporary subject of this present election. When the whole broad subject is opened in 1896 we shall have learned wisdom enough and have gained strength enough to take care of that ques-tion then, I trust, in a manner that will be convincing forever. (Great applause.) Two things are absolutely necessary for a good law upon this and every other subject. It must have sound principles which can be depended upon, and those principles must be satisfactory to the public sentiment of

"Protection," said Mr. Reed, "is not an attempt to tax the many for the benefit of the few. It is an attempt to get all the profits we can out of our business and out of the gifts of God in this country. More things than business have changed. The markets of the world have changed. Here in this country I am afraid we are disappointing at this moment the expectations of our British brethren formed when the present bill passed. The latest news from the United States treasury shows that from Sept. 1 to Oct. 18 receipts have been \$33 .-250,000, and expenditures \$52,000,000, leaving a deficit of \$18,750,000, and yet these men in charge of this great government imagine that the taxation which they say belongs in the customs receipts for revenue enly (laughter) would bring them enough to support the wants of the government. Instead of that the deficit is \$403,000 every day of the week. If that continued twelve months the deficit would be \$147,000,000. And even with the full extra sugar duty the deficit stays at \$100,000,000.

"Why, we are not buying our own goods, let alone goods from foreign countries. (Laughter and applause.) Our market has grown smaller and smaller. Until the year 1892 our market was the greatest market in the world. Do you know what made it the greatest market? What makes a great market? What is a great market? It is a place where people have money to spend. (Applause.) When we left off having money to spend in just that proportion we left off being a market. We were in condition to make purchases, for ever since 1861 wages had steadily increased until the fatal day in 1892 when Illinois went wrong, like some other parts of the Union. (Applause.)
The market is only another name for the purchasing power, and the purchasing power is to a nation the same as what we boys used to call suction is to a pump. It sets all the machinery going: it turns the mill wheel; it does more than that, it is the foundation and origin of cheapness. Cheapness without a cent of money in your pocket to buy is bitterness to the soul. You know it now. Cheapness with money to buy is a blessing unmitigated. How cheap and trivial the arguments of two years ago seem to be now. How con-vincing would the Democratic orator be if he were to take his place here to-night. Don't you remember how he talked about tin plate and the workingman's dinner pail that was full then and is empty now. It will be a long year before the workingman is again fooled by that empty dinner pail."

Speaking of the statement of a Demo-cratic paper that cotton cloth is a cent cheaper than a year ago, Mr. Reed said that might be; that the men who made that cotton cloth get their cloth 10 per cent. cheaper, but have lost 23 per cent. Mr. Reed briefly reviewed the deeds of

the Republican party during its thirty years of power and said he believed that this last two years will make the Democrats better citizens. During the past thirty years they have been morose-inclined to be severe in their criticisms of the Republicans. Now they have had some valuable

In closing Mr. Reed urged the people of Illinois to come "out of this valley of the shadow of death and climb the hills of happiness and prosperity and go on to your rightful positions as the foremost State in the greatest country that the sun

There was a vast crowd at the overflow meeting, but Mr. Reed spoke only a few minutes. Hon Clarke E. Carr and others

Gorman Will Not Stump for Hill. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Senator Gorman returned to his home in Lauset, Md., yesterday, from New York, and spent a few hours to-day at the capital. In response to questions he said that he knew nothing more of the situation in New York politics than he had seen published in the nowspapers, and said that he had not conferred with any of the Democratic leaders while in New York. He declined to make any prophecles as to the result of the campaign or to discuss the situation further than to say

make speeches anywhere. I think I am entitled to a rest, and I decided when Congress adjourned to make no speeches any-where during the recess." The Senator's health, which was very poor during the latter part of the last session, has improved somewhat, but he says it is not all that he could desire.

"Educational" Work Done. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20,-The work of the Democratic and Republican congressional headquarters, so far as the promulgation of literature is concerned, practically closes this week. Millions of documents have been sent out from the headquarters, but the managers now consider that the time for literary proselyting is past. At both headquarters apparent confidence is manifested in the result in November and each claims a majority of the next House. The Demo-ocratic managers assert that the situation has improved perceptibly from their point of view with the settling of business un-certainty and the revival of trade, while the Republicans, with equal emphasis, not only claim a great reaction everywhere against the Democratic party as a result of the tariff and other legislation of the last Congress, but deny there has been any trade

Mr. Morton's Conchman. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Secretary Carlisle to-day received a telegram from Gen. Tracy, counsel for Howard, Mr. Morton's under coachman, calling attention to Judge Lacomb's decision yesterday, and asking that Howard be released from custody. In response the Secretary telegraphed General Tracy that the only record of the department was Howard's affidavit, upon which a warrant had been issued for his arrest. The Secretary, however, said that he had referred the whole matter to the special board of inquiry at Ellis island for investi-gation, and that no action would be taken pending the receipt of that report. It seems probable that in view of Judge Lacomb's decision no action will be taken against Mr. Morton, although a final deter-mination of the matter will not be held un-til the Ellis island board makes its report.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 20. - Vice Presiden Stevenson addressed an immense crowd a Cairo this afternoon on the issues of the day. Thousands of interested people stood in the hot sun listening to the speech. The city was full of strangers from Illinois Missouri and Kentucky. After a two hours' speech, he left by special train to fill his appointment in St. Louis.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 20.—Vice President Stevenson reached here this evening on a special train, and was immediately driven to Suburban Hall, where he delivered an address. Owing to the fact that his com ing was rather uncertain the crowd present was not as large as it might have been, but those in attendance made up in enthusiasm what was lacking in numbers.

Stevenson at Cairo and St. Louis.

Pointed Reply to Eckels. CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- Controller Eckels was a guest to-night at the banquet of the Bankers' Club. He spoke at some length of the financial condition of the country, which he declared had improved, and will continue to improve. The clouds are lifting, he said, and a short time will see the country more prosperous than it had been before the depression occurred. Henry W. Yates, of Omaha, president of the Nebraska National Bank, of that city, declared that he had been a life-long Democrat, but that the business interests of the country compelled him to cast his lot with the Republican party from this

Federal Employes Need Not Pay. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 .- A circular, issued by Civil-service Commissioner Roosevelt, has been posted in the custom house and posoffice here. The circular notifies government employes that they are under no obligation to make subscriptions for campaign purposes and they cannot be molested for refusing to make such sub-scriptions. Both Collector Wise and Postmaster Coppin express themselves as glad that this notice has been given, but state that no one in their offices has been asked to make a campaign contribution.

Working for the Wrong Party. DENVER, Col., Oct. 20 .- The Colorado Women's Democratic Club, of which Mrs. Mary V. Macon is president and Mrs. Anna Cochran secretary, is the first woman's club placed upon the membership roll of the National Association of Democratic clubs. Chauncey F. Black, president of the asseciation, in a letter regarding the eligibility of women's clubs to membership wrote: "We ought to be happy to welcome the women's clubs in every State, and especially in those States where women vote.'

Grant Changes His Mind. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- Late this afternoon it was given out that candidate Grant would not make a demand for the reorganization of the congressional ticket. This will leave six candidates in each of seven of the nine city districts-Republican, Tammany, Democratic, State Democratic, Socialistic Labor, Prohibition and Peoples'. The parties last named have made no nomination in the Seventh district, and in the eleventh district William Sulzer is on both the Democratic tickets.

Hill's Throat Sore.

OLEAN, N. Y., Oct. 20 .- Senator David B. Hill addressed a large audience of Democrats here to-night upon the issues of the campaign. He was suffering from a sore throat, and his address was decidedly brief. On account of hoarseness he will rest from now until Tuesday next. He left at midnight for his home at Albany.

"Patsy" Divver Resigns. NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- Patrick Divver, police justice, and Tammany leader of the Second district, resigned as a member of Tammany's executive committee and district leader to-day. Divver's resignation had been expected for some time past.

DIRECTUM WAS LAME

AND MADE A POOR SHOWING AGAINST THE SPEEDIER ALIX.

Latter Trotted Two Heats of a Match Race in 2:09 and 2:14 3-4, and Then Went an Exhibition Mile in 2:07 3-4.

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 20.-Alix (2:03%) and Directum (2:051/4) met at Mystic Park to-day for a purse of \$11,000, and Alix won. Directum to-night occupies a stall, sore, lame and discouraged as a race horse can be. The spectators numbered nearly eighteen thousand, and never were weather conditions more favorable for a great contest. The air was as balmy as a day in spring; the October sun shone warm and undimmed, and there was no wind. Early in the day the people went Directum-mad. Every move of the black stallion was cheered. Every betting man seemed to be hastening to back the favorite. Pools sold at \$100 to \$85 in his favor, and Alix money did not seem plentiful. Just before the race, however, this was changed. Alix people seemed suddenly to gain confidence, and it was \$100 to \$90.

Alix had the pole in the first heat, and after the word it was only a question of how many lengths she was to lead. Without skip or false motion she won the heat easily. In the second heat the great stallion again met defeat. A slight soreness brought on the catastrophe. A misstep in an attempt to save the sore foot tore the quarer boot off and inflicted a cut nearly as large as a half dollar. After that Directum's fate in this race was sealed, and there was nothing to be done but to withdraw him from the contest.

It was 2 o'clock when Hickok brought Directum to the track. The stallion shone like ebony, but one acquainted with the horse could see that he seemed to lack some of his usual fire. It even took a touch of the whip to start him up the stretch to score. Alix, on the contrary, was in perfect condition, and the bay beauty started at a lively pace to the upper turn to score for the first heat. They came to the wire, Alix rushing at the pole and Directum a pace behind, at her side, both with perfect ac-tion. It was a pretty send off, but the long start the queen got up the stretch sent her ahead down to the quarter, and at the turn she had pushed to the front, with the stallion two lengths behind. This position was kept up to the half, with the bay queen inthat it was very complicated. He contra-dicted the report which has been circulated to the effect that he would take the stump for Senator Hill in New York. "So far as I know now," he said, "I shall not return to as machines. When they turned into the

stretch Alix seemed to be taking her pace easily, but Directum could get no nearer, and McDowell pulled under the wire in 2:09, cheered by the crowded grand stand.

Alix seemed least troubled by the mile and went to the yard cheered by the admiring crowds that had seen her make the quarter in thirty-two senconds, the half in 1:04%, the three-quarters in 1:37 and the mile in 2:09. Hickok looked troubled as he followed Directum to the stall and when seen by a reporter said that the stallion seemed sore in the first warming up, and in the heat it was impossible to keep him down to the fast work on account of his desire to pace. His feet were found to be sore, but he was booted and came out for the second heat, which proved to be the

The second scoring started the two horses on even terms, Alix taking to her long stride as easily as before, and Directum forcing himself along by her side. They went together but, a short distance, for again, as they rounded the lower turn, Alix had a clear two lengths and was all. Alix had a clear two lengths and was pulling steadily along as if the stallion was jogging. Around the back stretch Directum followed Alix at a good three lengths, and as the two rounded the upper turn Alix increased the lead. As McDowell came to the stretch it was seen he was came to the stretch it was seen he was taking a moderate gait, and when he came under the wire, in a jog, with Directum pounding down, still four lengths behind, and the time board showed a mark of 2:14%, there was a general feeling that something was wrong with the black horse. It was found that at the lower turn he over reached and cut his foot after losing a boot, and that this sore foot had put him out of the race. him out of the race. After an examination of Directum by the judges Hickok was permitted to withdraw

him and the race was given to Alix. The time posted read: Quarter, :321/4; half, 1:05; three-quarters, 1:40; mile, 2:143/4.

Alix next appeared for an exhibition mile, and, seeming to realize her easy victory over her black mate, came down the stretch with a rush and started for the lower turn with a rush and started for the lower turn with a runner driven by Nelson ambling along three lengths behind. It was a wonderful exhibition, which showed the gamy endurance of the Western wonder, and she finished with loose reins and a beautiful gait in 2:07%. The quarter was made in :32%; half, 1:03%; and the mile in 2:07%. The heats in the 2:16 trot were sandwiched between those of the big race. Subrosa went against time in 2:23%. Summaries:

-	ment against time in a 2004. Summaries.	
H	2:16 trot.	
8	Allen Lowe 1	1
9	Jimmy B4 2	2
_	Mountain Pink6 4	3
	Miller Ward 6	4
3	Helen 5	
	Merry Legs	dis.
,	Charles A	F
4	Sterling	1
90	Roan Wilkes	8
	Time-2:14%, 2:13% (third heat no t	2
1	taken), 2:13½, 2:15, 2:17.	me
1	Fast Time by Phoebe Wilkes.	
	AT A CHERTIFIC TO THE	

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Occ. 20 .- The trotting and pacing meeting closed to-day with small attendance, though the sport was good. Summaries: 2:21 trot; stake, \$2,000. (Finished from Fri-

Heir-at-Law, blk. s., by Mambrino King-Estabella, Village farm, Buffalo (Geers)...... Mary Best (Goldsmith)..... Mambrino Queen (Pennock)......3 Time-2:131/4, 2:14, 2:12, Consolation; for three-year-old trotters eligible to the 2:35 class; purse, \$1,000; two

Freeland, b. g., by Alfonso-Net Medium, J. C. Linneman, Lima, O., (Bower-Delbert (McGowan)......

Dentine (D. Thomas).....3 Time-2:17%, 2:191/2. 2:40 trot; purse, \$1,000. Venetia Wilkes, b. m., by Guy Wilkes-San Mateo Maid, San Mateo stock farm (Goldsmith)..2 Red Bud (G. Curry).....1 Jack Dawson (Splan)......4 Anthelia (Hudson).....3 emonee (D. Thomas).....6 

2:10 trot; purse, \$1,000. Phoebe Wilkes, br. m., by Hamble-tonian Wilkes-Dolly Smith, M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill., (Mc-revellyan (Thayer)...... Ellard (Dickerson).....4 

For records. Miss Kirkman to beat 2:25..... 2:17 

Three Lawyers to Be Disbarred. PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20 .- The grievance committee of the State Bar Association has filed a petition in the Supreme Court for the disbarment of O. P. Mason, U. S. G. Marquam and C. C. Thompson, attorneys of this city. The committee charges that Mason was indicted by the grand jury for libel committed by publishing scandalous articles in the Sunday Mercury, and also that he attempted to extort money from Major General O. O. Howard. The charges against Marquam are that he fraudulently appropriated \$600 while acting as receiver of the Kelso (Wash.) Shingle Mill Company. Thompson is charged with fraud and corruption and violation of the rules of common decency in formulating a plan to unlawfully prosecute a Chinese firm in this city.

BEEN TO THE SEA OF NOVELTIES. Paul H. Krauss Has Just Returned from New York Laden with Attractions for His Patrons.

The haberdasher, Paul H. Krauss, took and he bought a shipload of novelties the way of the "primest" underwear, in all the latest productions of fine wools and balbriggans, also innumerable dainty and delicate things in neckwear, gloves, hose and other furnishings. He sent home an ample stock of fancy walking sticks, comprising acid-eaten wood, with plain silver heads, acid-eaten wood, with plain silver heads, the very newest conception of fashion; and also deposit silver heads on carved ivory, a beautiful cane. The Shepherd's crooks and Prince of Wales crooks are among the assortment, and they meet the gentleman's ideal of a perfect walking stick. Mr. Krauss has a late importation of the Dr. Jaeger sanitary wool underwear for ladies and gentlemen, and the Ypsilanti "Modern" underwear in great variety. wear in great variety.



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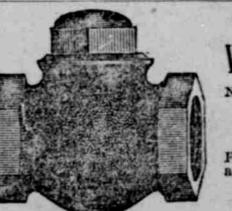
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